

Whig & Chronicle.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1876.

—The great musical festival at Cincinnati during the past week was a decided success.

—Our farmer friends certainly have no cause for complaint at the prices now paid for bacon, beef, corn and wheat.

—At the Lexington races on Thursday, "Searcher," a bay colt, three years old, belonging to Robinson, Morgan & Co., of Lexington, made the fastest time on record, making a mile in 1:41. He is a colt of "Equiqueer."

—Hon. Sam. Randall's high tariff notions are being talked of, which does not in the least reduce Hon. M. C. Kerr's chances for election to the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. Southern and Western Democrats have said some hard things about the tariff.

—The Republicans of Kentucky have nominated General Jno. M. Harlan as their standard bearer in the ensuing gubernatorial contest. General Harlan is a good man and a man of far more ability than the Democratic candidate. He proposes to take the stump about the first of July.

—Too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of material for public buildings. Had the material for the construction of the Government building here been used at Chicago there would be no cause for complaint at crumbling walls. The authorities know what we have here and should use this material when no better can be procured.

—Postmaster-General Jewell has taken hold of a lottery at Cincinnati conducted by one L. D. Sine, and if he succeeds in breaking up the establishment, he will deserve the thanks of the country. It is one of the most disreputable concerns of a disreputable class, and deserves to be broken up. The United States mail should not be made a medium through which people are to be swindled.

—Speaking of the breaking up of the whisky ring the Chicago Tribune says: "It will probably lead in the end to a very general change to the personnel of the revenue service, and act as a warning and restraint on officeholders for years to come. In this way it is a grand victory for the Republican party, grander and more effective than will be the defeat of William Allen, in Ohio, and the rescue of Indiana from the hands of the Democrats."

—A week ago the Democratic news-mongers were hatching up all sorts of sensational stories about the removal of Commissioner Douglass. Some of them interpreted it, and professed to have good authority for doing so, that Grant was going back on Senator Cameron. Others were eulogizing Mr. Douglass, and saying that he was too honest to enjoy the President's confidence. But the sequel shows that he was removed for the good of the country, and now these little fellows will sneak into their dens to hatch up new lies about something else. Commissioner Douglass' honesty has not been impugned, but he did not have the capacity to break such a fearful whisky ring.

—These "crooked" whisky seizures strike terror to our soul; we always take it straight.—Union and American.

—An honest confession is good for the soul.

—The Memphis Ledger, the most intensely Democratic paper in the State, gives us the following flattering endorsement:

"Brownlow patronizes the Thirty-ninth General Assembly through the Greenbackers by saying that 'it was the most infinitely worthless body of men collectively that ever assembled at the State Capital.' The old gentleman must be in a good humor. We hardly expected such a flattering endorsement of the Legislature at his hands."

—Our dispatches this morning bring intelligence of the death of General Jno. C. Breckenridge, which occurred at his home in Lexington, Ky. This news is not unexpected, as the public has been fully informed for some time of his precarious condition. He was born in 1821. In the Mexican war he served as Major. Soon after he was elected to Congress two terms, and afterward to the Senate. In 1856 he was elected Vice President on the ticket with James Buchanan. When the late war came up he took part with the South and was actively engaged in the rebellion. He was a man of fine address and ability. Since the war he has lived in comparative retirement at his home in Kentucky.

INFORMATION ABOUT TENNESSEE.

Last winter will long be remembered by our neighbors in the Northern States for its more than ordinary severity. For months its rigor was felt and thousands of eyes were turned to a more agreeable climate in the Sunny South. In the past two months we have received hundreds of letters from people in the North inquiring about our climate, and seeking other information about Tennessee. To some of these inquiries we have replied by writing letters, but by far the larger portion have remained unanswered, except by such information as we have been able to give through the columns of the WHIG AND CHRONICLE. To meet this demand for information from our section we have determined to revise and make such additions as may seem proper to certain articles which appeared in the WEEKLY CHRONICLE some time ago, and to republish them. We are satisfied that we can confer no greater benefit upon our readers, and upon our State, than to present such facts as will be of interest to those seeking homes in our bright, genial Southland. We shall commence this series of articles in our weekly of next week, and continue them for some time. To persons in East Tennessee who desire to communicate full and reliable information on this subject to correspondents at the North, we will furnish just the medium they desire. A few thousand copies of our paper containing these facts, judiciously circulated in the Northern States will prove a paying investment. To persons at the North who are seeking such information, we will state that we have no direct pecuniary interest in view. We are not engaged in any real estate speculations, which we expect to carry out this way, but are only interested in the prosperity of our State, because we think we enjoy advantages which merit all we will have to say. We will endeavor to give facts, and will leave our readers to form their own conclusions based upon these facts.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The people of this country are gradually awakening to a realization of the vast importance of the success of the great International Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. A few facts concerning the preparations for that exhibition and the mode in which it is to be conducted will be of interest.

The buildings are being erected in Fairmont Park, the use of which has been given for the Centennial Exposition by the Commissioners. It is a most beautiful, spacious and attractive place. It is very easy of access and commands beautiful views. It is the very best spot for such an exhibition that could be secured near any city. The buildings are now all well under way and will all be completed by the first month of 1876. They are built of iron and stone and strong timber, spacious, safe and convenient. The principal building will be of immense size. A computation shows that there will be five miles of walks in that building alone. In the Memorial Hall, where the painting and statuary are to be exhibited, there is 75,000 square feet of space. The buildings are all supplied with water and heat and a perfect system of sewerage. The total cost of the Exposition is estimated at \$5,500,000. About five million of this sum has already been secured. The balance, it is believed, will be forthcoming in due time.

Will it pay expenses? At the Paris Exposition of 1867 there were 2,200,000 tickets of admission sold. It is estimated that over 10,000,000 will be sold at Philadelphia. Is the estimate too large? Let us see. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Fairmont Park there is a population of over 5,000,000. That is a larger population than within the same area of Paris. The Americans are a traveling, sight-seeing people, and everybody who can afford it expects to see the great Centennial Exposition. It will be open from May 10th to November 10th, and in that time it is very safe to say that ten millions of people will visit it. The admission price to all the buildings is fixed at one half dollar.

To accommodate this vast body will be the greatest tax on Philadelphia. Extra hotels are to be built. Tom Scott and a company propose

building a summer hotel, within sight of the Exhibition building, to accommodate 5,000 people. It is to be built for temporary use, and is to be conveniently, and a mammoth new depot at its very doors will make it convenient for travelers. Three other hotels, to cover a block each, to be built so that they can be changed into dwellings afterwards, are to be erected to accommodate exhibitors with permanent board and lodgings at reasonable prices.

These are some of the preparations making for this great world's fair. The general interest created by the Centennials held throughout the country is of great advantage to the Philadelphia Exposition. All jealousy and local envy has been buried, and Americans now feel that it is a National enterprise. In the success of which all are interested. So it should be. We hope to see Tennessee advertise her unrivalled resources before the ten million there to congregate. Let the South show her patriotism by giving unstinted encouragement to this Centennial Exhibition, and let all sectional lines be obliterated in the grand intermingling of people from the lakes and the gulfs and the two oceans. Such we verily believe will be the effect of this great American enterprise.

THE FUTURE IRON INTEREST OF TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Union and American publishes an interview with Colonel Killebrew, giving the result of his explorations of the iron and coal regions of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. He is very enthusiastic, and predicts that Tennessee is to be the great iron center of the Mississippi Valley. He was accompanied by Mr. Wm. Burns, of Pittsburgh, whose opinion we are led to believe from the Colonel's remarks, concurs with his. The interview is a long one, but, briefly expressed, the points are these: Tennessee has abundant deposits of coal, and as iron can be made cheaper by transporting the ore to the coal than vice versa, he concludes that we will become the center of the manufacturing business for the three States named. The Sewanee mines are surpassed by but few in Pennsylvania, Mr. Burns thinks. The Cincinnati road cuts through miles and miles of the richest coal beds of the Mississippi Valley. Our Knoxville and Ohio road, when complete, and even now, strikes immense beds that will some day be mined with profit. We have the coal then in abundance, and the ore will be brought to the coal to make iron.

Of the iron beds tributary to this coal region we have frequently spoken. Here in the vast manganese iron beds is the Unaka Mountains, stretching along our southeastern boundary. Of this range he says: "This range of mountains consists of several long, high, parallel ridges, intersected by deep cuts, or chasms, through which the Watauga, Nolachucky, French Broad, Big Pigeon, Little Tennessee, Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers flow in raging torrents out of North Carolina and Georgia into the State. Now, between this double range is a series of hills running the whole diagonal length of the State, and every one of these hills are filled with limonite iron ore and ores intermixed with oxide of manganese. Time will make these mountains luminous with the fires of furnaces and forges, and Knoxville and Chattanooga and probably Nashville, will become the great iron emporiums of the Mississippi Valley."

In Georgia, Col. Killebrew says, "ten days ago, a short distance from Amberson's Station, in Alabama, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, I rode over four hills, covering from two to twenty acres each, which resemble exploded planets, shivered and torn into millions of fragments. These hills, I am satisfied, are mountains of iron—limonite—and to show the depth, a well dug in a valley below, sixty feet deep, passed all the way through the shivered mass. And at Prior's Station, on the same railroad is an outcrop of iron ore, a correct description of which would not be credited. About a mile from the railroad an isolated mass and almost solid, covering about an acre, is the first indication of ore. From this a line of hills running northeast and southwest extends for the distance of two miles, and rise in height from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet. The largest of these hills covers forty acres and boulders of ore as large as

a block of buildings stick out all over it."

At one other point seven miles south of Kingston, he found "a ravine which cuts a gash some seventy or eighty feet deep through a solid bed of ore. This one extends out on either side to the distance of three hundred yards and had the appearance of being a solid bed. It was at this point my Pittsburg companion declared after having visited Lake Champlain, Lake Superior and the Iron Mountain of Missouri, that there was more ore here than at any of them. The truth is when one looks at this immense deposit, iron ores appear so abundant that the places no value upon them. From this place all the furnaces in America could be supplied for a century."

If Mr. Killebrew does not take too highly a colored view of the situation we have reason to expect better times soon ahead.

THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

The newspapers of the country continue to criticize the manner in which Cardinal McCloskey took upon himself the vows of the Cardinalate at New York a few days ago. The pomp and splendor with which he assumed his new duties, showed that he desired to exert an influence in this country something more than that of a humble follower of the Meek and Lowly Nazarine. Even the Irish World, a paper which devotes a large part of its efforts to the welfare of the Catholic Church, thinks the carriage of state and other insignia of royalty out of place in this republican Government of ours. It is believed that all this parade was for the purpose of impressing the American people with a sense of the power of the Romish Church. The current number of Harper's Weekly closes an editorial on the subject as follows:

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, Prince of the Roman Church, is, as the Herald truly says, in the eye of American law only Mr. John McCloskey—nothing more, nothing less. But that a cardinal has been created in America shows that the full organization of the Church has been completed here. And it is the only Church in the United States which is political, which uses its religious and ecclesiastical influence for political ends. The doctrine of the head of that Church, acknowledged to be infallible by his followers, is that the Church ought to control the state. The Union of Church and state and the supremacy of the Church are the political policy of Rome. Individual church members, like the Catholic parent we have mentioned, like Father Hyacinthe, like Dr. Dollinger, may protest. But the vast and inexorable organization sweeps over them resistlessly. They conform, or they are excommunicated. The purpose and methods of the Roman Church are not to be judged by the sweetness and gentleness of our individual Catholic friends. Mr. McCloskey is described as a mild and amiable man. Is the historic Roman Church a mild and amiable institution? Is the overthrow of the American public school system a mild and amiable policy?

In a speech on the 10th of March, 1873, Bismarck truly described the political attitude of the Church of Rome:

"The papacy has ever been a political power which with the greatest audacity and with most momentous consequences has interfered in the affairs of this world, which has striven after such encroachment, and held this in view as its programme. That programme is well understood. The goal which, like the Frenchman's dream of an unbroken Rhine boundary, floats before the papal power, the programme which in the time of the medieval emperors was near its realization, is the subjection of the civil power to the ecclesiastical: a high political aim, an endeavor, which, however, is as old as humanity, since there have always been either shrewd men or actual priests who have put forth the pretension that the will of God was more intimately known to them than to their fellows, and that upon the ground of this pretension they had a right to rule their fellows; and that this position is the basis of the papal pretension to sovereignty is well known."

The splendor of the late ceremony was calculated to impress the mass of Catholics with the visible magnificence and power of their Church, and to give additional prestige to the hierarchy which seeks the destruction of the schools. Let intelligent Americans admire as they will the beautiful dresses and the fine spectacle, and resolve all the more strongly to prevent the cardinal from becoming superintendent of the public schools.

TORBETT ISSUES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

The Nashville Banner of Sunday says: "The Supreme Court will continue to consider the Lincoln docket to-morrow. Tuesday the first session will take up the Bank of Tennessee case, involving the liability of the State to receive the 'new issue' on payment of taxes. The Court has heretofore decided that the 'new issue' was legally issued but did not pass upon the question as to whether its payment was barred by the statute of limitation. The

trustees claim that the 'new issue' is barred by the statute of limitation, the parties holding it having failed to present it at the proper time. The only question to be decided is as to whether the holder was bound to present the paper to the bank and demand payment, though sufficient time may have elapsed to bar them. The case will be tried before Chief Justice Nicholson, Justices McFarland, Turner, and Judge Turley, the same gentlemen who have heretofore had questions relating to the bank under consideration."

The people of Tennessee will look with interest to this question, the decision of which so affects their vital interests. The Supreme Court has already decided that the Bank of Tennessee itself is liable for the issues, and now the question comes up whether or not they are barred by the statute of limitations.

We trust those whose duty it is, and who are paid to look after the interests of the State, will see to it, or have already seen to it, that all the facts are brought before the Court. Then the people demand, in case the suit is decided against them by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, that the case shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and reviewed by that high tribunal. Every one acquainted with the facts, knows that for the people of Tennessee to have these issues to pay, would not only be a hardship too grievous to be borne, but it would be an infamous outrage and a swindle. Such a decision would bankrupt the State and destroy our credit for a quarter of a century.

AN UNHAPPY JOURNALIST.

The Nashville Union and American is the only journal we have received thus far, that is not pleased with the exposure of the great Whisky Ring. It grieves over it. It bestows faint praise for the final act, but with an air of sanctimonious hypocrisy, which deceives no one, it talks about the delay. Oh what a paragon of virtue is this Nashville Democratic organ! What throes of agony torture its honest soul, when it sees the corruption of these latter days! If this wicked and perverse generation would only consent to be governed by the precepts of this pure sheet, vice would give place to virtue, the millennium would one of these fine May mornings make the earth glad, and the wilderness would blossom as the rose. The waste places would be restored, and this world would become a veritable garden of Paradise. It is sad to reflect that we lose so much by merely failing to follow the teachings of the pure patriots, who send forth words of wisdom to enlighten a benighted world, through the luminous columns of the Union and American.

In discussing the only question that Democratic editors seem to care about now, the Memphis Avalanche says:

Washington's acts convinced the country that he was preparing to retire to private life at the end of his second term; Grant's convinced the country that he is sparing no effort to secure a third term.

Now we would like to know where in the acts of an honest President, when he expects to retire at the end of his term, should or would differ from one who expected a re-election. It is very certain that if the President is a candidate for a third term, he is not looking for any aid from the powerful whisky ring, which he has just assisted in breaking up. We shall not be surprised to hear Democratic editors charging that he did this in the interest of a third term.

It has been said for some time that the magnificent new Custom House planned for Chicago, and which is in process of erection, was a large fraud. We noticed several days ago that General Holman, who superintended the construction of the Court House and Postoffice building here, had been ordered there to inspect the work and to take charge of the building. It appears now that the stone being used is worthless, and that the walls are already crumbling. The Chicago Tribune speaking of the matter says:

"It now seems altogether probable that the walls of the Chicago Custom House will have to come down. Though this course will involve an additional outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars and the practical loss of two years' time, it is better that the loss should be bravely faced now than to postpone it and carry with it still greater loss by adding to the blunder. We may better charge it all up now among the other disasters incident to the official career of Richardson and Mullett, and start out de novo with the sweeping reforms of Bristow and Potter. We scarcely think that new walls will ever be commenced without the driving of piles, which is done in St. Petersburg in the case of all large

public buildings, and which the character of our soil seems to demand in a building of the size and weight of the proposed Custom House. Meanwhile, if this work of tearing down and rebuilding has to be commenced, Mr. Rankin, the ex-Superintendent, may thank his stars that he lives in America and not under a monarchical form of government, in which he would be made to suffer full penalty for his neglect."

The city fathers are again wrestling with the question of abating the hog nuisance. Mayor Staub favors a vigorous hog law and stands squarely up for his views on the subject, for which he deserves and will receive credit. We supposed a few weeks ago that the Board would sustain him, but it begins to look doubtful, judging from the vote on Friday night.

We learn that the proposition to turn over the management of the Eastern Division Fair to the Patrons of Husbandry and the farmers generally, meets with the most favorable response, and the indications are that it will prove a success. We would like very much to see the farmers take hold of the matter and let us have a grand gathering here in the fall, that will do our section good. The benefits of such an organization under such circumstances will not be confined exclusively to the farmers by any means, but will be felt by every branch of industry.

Soldiers' Re-Union.

Pursuant to a call made by Col. Thos. H. Reeves, a meeting of Officers and Soldiers of the Federal army in the late Civil War was held at the Court house in Greenville, Tenn., on the 10th of May 1876, when on motion, Maj. A. H. Pettibone, was called to the chair, and A. B. Wilson, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a Social Re-Union of the officers and Soldiers in the Federal Army during the Civil War, now residing in East Tennessee. One which should be entirely free from political objects, or influence.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we hereby favor the holding of a Social Re-Union of the Soldiers in the Federal Army, during the late civil war now residing in East Tennessee.

Resolved, that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five ex-federal soldiers to act as an executive committee. This committee shall be authorized and requested to confer with prominent Soldiers throughout East Tennessee for the purpose of ascertaining the propriety of holding such a Social Re-Union, and to this end shall be authorized to take such preliminary action, looking to such a Social Re-Union as to them may seem proper, and will make a report to an adjourned meeting to be held at Greenville, on the 30th day of July next. The Chairman then appointed the following as such Executive Committee:

Col. Thos. H. Reeves, of Jonesboro'; Chairman; Lt. A. B. Wilson, of Greenville; Secretary; Capt. A. R. Toneray, of Carter county; Maj. John Murphy of Hamblin county, and Lt. Col. Joan B. Minnis of Jefferson county.

It was then resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Greenville and Jonesboro' papers, and that all the papers in East Tennessee, be requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned until the 30th day of July next.

A. H. PETTIBONE, Chairman.

A. B. WILSON, Secretary.

Vice President Wilson.

In a short speech at St. Louis, Vice President Wilson said he had been traveling in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and had met with nothing but kindness from all whom he had met. He had come to the conclusion that there were great efforts making to improve that section of the country. There was more peace, and order, and hope, and confidence there than any time since the close of the war. He trusted it would increase; that in every section of our country we shall come to know each other better and love each other more than we have ever done. We have a magnificent continental empire. We have proved ourselves in peace and war a brave people. We are a strong people; united we stand against the world; united, I believe, we are to be, and it is the duty of the patriot and Christian to bind every section of this land together in bonds of love, affection, and interest. This country is large enough for us all, for every race; and I believe we shall by word and act concede equal rights to all men, and put into our hearts what we put into our constitutions and laws, and that peace and harmony, and that brotherly love and a rivalry in doing good and building up the country will animate every heart of every section of the land.

A Very Improbable Story.

With a profusion of sensational headlines, and made prominent by double-leading, the New York Herald of Saturday prints the following, which is doubtless a canard:

LONDON, May 14.—A great secret has been discovered in reference to the American revivalists, Moody and Sankey, and their work here.

Their movement is under the direction of P. T. Barnum, the great American showman.

Mr. Barnum, it is explained, having achieved so many triumphs in the way of directing public opinion, has resolved to found a new religion, and has intrusted the work to Moody and Sankey.

One of the reasons prompting this speculation on the part of Mr. Barnum is his desire to furnish a counterpoise to the too powerful novelty of Cardinals McCloskey and Manning.

This speculation has proved to be an astounding success. The pecuniary results have been very great, and the English speak of Barnum with enthusiasm as among the wonders of the world.